

*Markham's*  
**FAITHFULL  
FARRIER.**

Wherein the depth of his  
*Skill is layd open in all those prin-*  
cipall and approved Secrets of  
*Horsmanship, which the Author*  
never published, but hath kept  
*in his Dross, and hath*  
been the Glory of  
*his Private.*



Printed at London, by T. C. for J. Widdowes  
Spark, dwelling in Great Street, and  
to be sold by R. C. at the New Church, and  
shop in New Church Street.

Hand pa. 66.





To the Reader or Buyer  
of this Booke.



I is a true  
saying, *Tempus*  
*omnia terminat.*  
So I, Gentle  
Reader, hauing  
gained experience all my life  
to these present dayes where-  
in I am ready to creepe into  
the earth, willing now at the  
important request of my best  
Friends, haue yeelded my  
A 3 selfe

## *To the Reader.*

selfe to lay the Glorie of my  
Skill in *Horsmanship* open to  
the World: And hauing kept  
secret in the Cabinet of my  
Brest, these Secrets, by which  
I haue gained from many a  
Noble person many a fayre  
pound, I now bestow it vpon  
thee for the value of *Four*  
*Pence*. It may bee some will  
account mee a Foole in print  
for disclosing my Secrets, but  
I euer regarded the life of a  
worthy Horse, before the  
Word of a Foole. For bee  
thou Noble, or what else, this  
here I doe is for thy Good.  
If you take pleasure either in  
an Horse to Hunt, or for the  
*Warre*

## To the Reader.

ny Warre, or for the Race, or for  
to Draw, or a Hackney, come  
pe hither, buy, see, and welcome.  
ny Take my opinion, and thou  
ch shalt finde in this my honest  
a Faithfull Farrier, a Shoppe of  
yre Skill for thee to view: Let  
on this bee thy Doctor, and thy  
ure Druggist: Let this bee thy In-  
will structer and Director. I hope  
int that no good minded Far-  
out ryer will be greued with me  
f a because I giue insight to the  
the Master of the Horse: For if  
bec thy House were on fire, why  
his shouldest thou run to fetch  
od thy Neighbours Water to  
in quench it, when thine owne  
the is neerer at hand? So if the

re A 4 Horses

To the Reader.

Horses Owner know by this Booke how to save the life of his Horse, why should he either ride or run to the Farrier? But it may bee euerie Owner of an Horse will not buy a Booke. It matters not if but euerie Farrier haue one, and but that one in a Towne. I doubt not, but with making vse of that one, many a Man shall save the life of his Beast. Come therefore and read these Secrets, which cost me Paines, Studie, Practise, and Labour: All which hath cost mee Trouble for thy Ease. This shall bee thy Pleasure which hath beene my Toyle.

It

*To the Reader.*

It shall bee thy *Prophet* which hath beene my *Trouble*: And this shall bee thy *Faithfull Errand* and *Instructor*.

For what Creature canst thou name more necessarie than the Horse, and what more helpfull at a time of need?

For were wee without Horse, in what a strait should wee bee in, hee being our best Seruant both in *Warre* and *Peace*, and of that inestimable value, that hee makes a Man proud of his seruice.

Now if an Horse be such a profitable Seruant for Man, let vs then respect the meanes that  
that

## To the Reader.

that God hath giuen vs for  
his Cure: For here is a Schoole  
of Skill for thy knowledge,  
First, How to make choyse of  
a good Horse : Secondly,  
what Countrey Horse is the  
most fit for thy vse : Either  
for seruice in *Martiall* or *War-  
like* imployment, or for *Swift-  
nesse*, or for *Long* trauell, or for  
*Draught*, or for *Coach*, or for  
*Cart*, or for *Packe*, or any other  
*Burthen*. This shalt thou find  
here, in as ample manner, as  
if thou wert an old Master  
in *Smithfield*. And this shall  
bee my Glorie euen as long  
as I liue, that I haue liued to  
leauē this my last and best  
work



## To the Reader.

Worke to the World, and to  
them which will not live to  
see it buried in *Oblivion*.

But mee thinkes I here  
some *Momus* say, That the old  
Captaine was vnaduised to  
put this in print, which hee  
euer kept as a rare Secret, and  
it is true, *Veritas odium parit*.  
But I reply, *Tempus omnia ter-*  
*minat*. And though I had pro-  
mised to my selfe, neuer to  
haue published this worke,  
yet being so continually im-  
portuned to print it, I was  
forced to yeeld, though I had  
promised the contrarie. And  
let this excuse mee to those  
*Noble* persons whose bountie



## *To the Reader.*

I haue felt, that for them I was  
the willinger to publish it in  
print while I liued, fearing  
that after my death, my then  
Fatherlesse Child might get a  
new name. But now I leaue  
this, being begot in my old  
age, to all Noble, & Worthy  
Gentlemen, and when they  
looke not after him to the  
*Faithfull Harrier* to be cherish-  
ed and to be knowne by the  
name of *Captaine*

GERVAS MARKHAMS

*last and best Labours.*

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I  
THE  
Faithfull Farier,

OR

A Catalogue of all those principall and approued Secrets in Horsemanship, which the Author neuer published, but hath kept Secret in his owne Brest, and which haue beene the Glory of all his practise.

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Observations in the electing of Horses, and what Countrie Horse is for what vse.

 HE first and principall thing which giueth the noblest Character to a good horseman, is the well electing of horses for that vse and purpose for which you intend

B

to



2      *The Faithfull Farier.*

to imploy them: And in this choise there is no better or readier a way then the knowledge of Races and Straynes from whence horses descend; for it is certaine, that the Clymate, Heat, and Cold, are three excellent Elements, in an horses Composition.

Touching the election of horses by their Shapes and proportions, by their Colours and Complexions, and by their Markes and other outward Semblances; I haue written sufficiently in my former books, and intend to reiterate nothing: for nothing shall fall from my pen in this Treatise, but the very secrets of mine hart, things certaine and approued, things secret and vnpublished.

To come then to the election of horses, according to their Races, Breedes, and Clymates: If you will elect an horse for seruice, or a Martiall or warlike imployment, then these



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these are best,

*The Neapolitan.*  
*The Sardinian, &c.*  
*The Almaine.*  
*The French.*

Or any of these Bastardized in  
themselves, or with a faire well  
shaped and well mettalled English  
Mare.

If you will elect for swiftnesse  
and service, then,

*The Arabian.*  
*The Barbaric.*  
*The Spanish.*  
*The Grecian:*

Or any of these Bastardized in  
themselves, or with our best Eng-  
lish Mares.

If you will chuse for long trauell  
and service, then,

*The English.*  
*The Hungarian.*  
*The Sweathland.*

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*The Poland.*

*The Irish.*

If you will chuse for draught and  
for seruice, then ;

*The Flanders.*

*The Freisland.*

Or any of the *Netherlands*, either  
Bastardized in themselves, or with  
our English Races, and these are  
excellent for Coatch, for Cart, for  
Pacce, or any burthen.

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*The occasions of inward Sickneses,  
and Accidents, which happen  
upon those occasions.*

Sickneses are of diuers kindes,  
and proceede from diuers cau-  
ses, haue their diuers Signes, and  
their diuers Remedies, as I haue  
shewed in my bookes : But to come  
neerest to the marke of curing, let  
me perswade you to call to account  
these

these few obseruations:

First, to remember that all sicknesses in horses come either, by Heates, in ouer violent exercise; and then is the Grease melted, the heart ouer strained, the vitall blood expelled outward, and the large Pores and Oryfices of the heart, so stopped, that the spirits cannot returne back to their proper places, but confound and mortifie.

Or else by Colds, in indiscreet keeping either before or after exercise, and then is the Head perplexed, the Eyes pained, the rootes of the Tongue swelled, the Lungs tickled and offended with rheumaticke moysture, occasioning coughing, and the nostrils still pouring out filthy and corrupt matter.

Or else by Surfeit of Food, in either eating too much, or too little of that which is good; or in giuing any thing at all of that which is vnwholesome. The first kills the sto-

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make, oppresseth the heart, and sends vp those euill fumes into the head, by which is ingendred the Staggers, Frenzie, and other mortall diseases. The second putrefies the blood, and turnes all nourishment into corruption, from whence proceedes the Yellowes, and other such like pestilent diseases, which suffocating the heart, spreads it selfe vniuersally ouer the whole body, and confounds euery faculty and member.

Or lastly, by Accidents, as when a horse receiueth some grieuous and deepe wound, either in his body, or else in some other vitall and dangerous part, by which, nature is so offended, that instantly a generall sicknesse seazeth vpon the horse, and (if not preuented) death suddenly followeth; and these sicknesses, are called *Accidentall-Fevers*; for if you obserue it, you shall finde the horse sometimes trembling,  
some,

*The Faithfull Farier.* 7

sometimes sweating, sometimes cold, and sometimes burning.

Thus you see there are foure occasions of sicknesse in horses, as *Heates*, *Colds*, *Surfeits*, and *Accident*.

---

*The signes of inward  
Sicknesse.*

**N**OW to know the signes of these sicknesses; if it proceed from the first occasion, which is *Heates*; then the signes are these. First, heauinesse of countenance, swelling of the limbes, scowring or loosenesse of body in the beginning of the sickness, and drinesse or constiuenesse, in the latter end; short breath and hot, and a loathing or forsaking of his meate.

It it proceed from the second occasion, which is *Colds*: then the signes are, heauinesse of countenance,

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nance, and either dull or else closed up eyes, hard boyle or big pustules, betweene the Choppes and the roots of the tongue, and sometimes an hard swelling vp from the chops to the roots of the eares: A rotten and moyst cough, the horse euer chawing some loose, filthy, flegmaticque matter in his mouth after his coughing: which in one respect is no euill signe, because it sheweth a rotten cold that is newly gotten, and soone to be clenſed: whereas to cough cleare and hollow, and not to chaw after it, shewes a drie cold that is of long continuance, sore festred, and hard to be recovered: Lastly, his body will fall away, and when hee drinketh, the water will issue forth at his nostrilles; and his eyes will bee euer mattery and running, and his haire rough and staring.

If it proceed from the third occasion, which is Surfeit of *Meats* and

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and *Drinckes*, either naturall or vn-  
naturall, then the signes are these;  
First, heauinesse of head and coun-  
tenance, in such a violent manner,  
that the horse can hardly lift his  
head from the maunger; a dull and  
dead eye, a staggering and reeling  
pace, and (if the disease bee farre  
growne) a franticke and mad be-  
hauour, as biting the Racke and  
Maunger, and at such as shall come  
about him, sometimes biting at  
himselfe, and beating his head a-  
gainst the wals, boards, or ground,  
and other franticke passions: But if  
the disease bee lesse contagious in  
the braine, but more inwardly set-  
led at the heart, then the signes are,  
yellowes in the whites of the eyes,  
and in the inside of both the vpper  
and nether lippes; and (if the di-  
sease be farre gone) then a yellowes  
ouer all the skin, a continuall faint  
sweat, and a desire rather to lye  
downe, then to stand, besides a ge-  
nerall



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nerall loathing and forsaking of his meat, which is the common signe of all sicknesses.

Lastly, if it proceed from the forth occasion, which is *Accident*, then the signes are a perplexed and troubled body, sometimes sweating at the rootes of the eares, in the flanke, and behinde the foure-shoulders against the heart, sometimes trembling ouer all the body, and sometimes glowing and burning in the vital parts, and on the Temples of the head, against the heart, on the inside of the fore-legs next of all to the body, and on the inside of the hinder thighs close to the body; also his mouth will be hot and dry, and his tongue subiect to furring and to a white scalded complexion; lastly a generall loathing of his meate, but a great thirstinesse & desire of cold drinke, and when he can drinke no more, yet a desire still to hold his mouth  
in

*The Faithfull Farrier.* II

in the water.

Thus you haue the foure occasions of sicknesses, and the signes by which to know those occasions. Now for as much as sicknesses come many times suddenly and vnlookt for, and that not any man (how skilful so euer) but may sometimes bee ouertaken with the sudden sickness of his horse : And though hee can after vpon consideration, giue an account for such sickness when it is apparant, yet till nature haue thrust it forth, the disease was obscure to his knowledge ; therefore I will here shew those generall and most vsuall signes which doe attend and waite vpon euery sickness, by which you may bee enabled to know the approach or beginning of sickness before it take fast hold on the virall parts, and so vse preuention ; or if it haue taken some small hold, then how to fortifie nature against it, and.

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and so to kill the Contagion, ere it come to any great height of danger; or being at the highest, how to qualifie the extremitie, and to bring euery vitall part and spirit to its first moderate state and temper.

Now that you may effect this the better, it is requisite that you acquaint your knowledge well with the complections, qualities, customs, and conditions of horses; for whensoever you shall finde any alteration in any of these, bee sure there will follow alteration of health, as thus.

First, in the complections of horses, which I draw from their colours and countenances: If your horse be a faire bright dapplegray or a fleabitten, a white, a white-gray or the like; if any of these colours, being naturally cleare and bright, shall grow duskish or cloudy, or the white hayres shall turne sandy and reddish, it is a signe of some vnnaturall

rall distemperature in the horse,  
and that hee is euill affected, and  
either entreth into a consumption,  
or into some other inward disease  
of body.

If the horse bee of a pure blacke  
colour, a bright bay, a browne bay,  
or a red sorrell without flexen  
Maine, or flexen Taile, a cleare  
chessenut or a mouse-dun; if the  
haïres shall grow discoloured and  
contrary to their proper natures,  
that is to say, of a weaker and worse  
complection; as if the black turne  
dunnish or yellow, the bright bay,  
cloudy, pale, & sandy; the browne  
bay like the mouse-dunne; the red-  
sorrell, corral or like the yellow-  
dunne; the chessenut, hoarie and  
grey; and the mouse-dunne, of a  
more blacke and pale blue then is  
naturall, all these are signes of in-  
ward sickeneſſes. And as of these  
colours, so of any other colour  
whatsoever, if they shall alter from  
their

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their proper and true natures, to a worse and more vncomely complection, that is to say, to a complection that is vnnaturall and vnproper for an horse, they are most pregnant signes of some inward sicknesse, which either lingereth vpon the horse, or else is sodainly in breaking forth; and therefore by all meanes remember, that the alteration of colours bee vnnaturall. For you must vnderstand, that if the dapple-grey, in proceffe of time, do turne to white; the darke Iron-grey, to a bright grey; the blacke, to an Iron grey, and such like; that then this is a naturall, and no vnnaturall alteration, and so no signe of sicknesse; and therefore not to bee deceiued, or to stand doubtfull at all, acquaint your selfe well with the true colour and complection of your horse, which you shall best discern when hee is in the pride and height of lust, when hee is wanton,

full

full of flesh and smooth, sleek, and shining: and when you shall see this complexion alter, in part, or all; then ever expect some sickness,

As you thus acquaint your selfe with the complexion of your horse, which I include in his colour; so you must also haue a settled knowledge in his countenance and gestures; and to that end you shall be carefull to marke and note his countenance and behaviour in all his actions and motions, as well within doores as without, as well in his play, as in his rest, at his times of feeding, & at his times of exercise; you shall note the cheerefulness of his eye, the carriage of his head and necke; which be his angry Characters, and which bee his pleasant, when he biteth for wantonnesse or for offence; and these you shall best finde out, in his feeding, in his exercise and playing, and in his dressing; and if at any time you finde any of these

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these Characters to fayle on the sudden, and that his gesture is more lumpish beany; then call your selfe to account what you haue done, eyther in exercise, feeding, ayring, or ordering: For there is no doubt but there is distemperature, and sicknesse is approaching, if it be not preuented.

As you thus acquaint your selfe with the complection and countenance of your horse; so you must also not be ignorant, but obserue diuerse other outward and inward quallities, for they are the greatest lights that can bee, both to health and sicknesse; and to this end you shall especially marke his filling & his emptying, that is, his manner of feeding, and the manner of discharging his body.

In his feeding, whether he eateth with a good appetite, or a weake stomacke; the first is healthfull, the latter vnwholesome. If he eate with



*The Faithfull Farrier.* 17

a good Appetite, he will Neigh and call for his meate before it come, when either he seeth his Keeper, or a preparation for feeding, as sifting of his Oates, chipping of his Bread, and the like; hee will receiue it checrefully, and greedily, shaking his Head, and shewing other signes of alacritie and reioycing, which quallities after he hath vsed, if on the suddaine he refraine and so receiue his meate dully and vnpleasantly, it is a great signe of sickness.

As his feeding, so you shall marke his quallities in emptying, as the Time, the Place, the Substance: the Time, as whether he emptieth in the Night-time better then in the Day; the Place, as whether he emptieth better in the House or abroad, whether in the Hand or when you are mounted, whether before you begin exercise, or else after some gentle motion or stirrings, whether

C

at

at the Stable doore or at some vsu  
all places by the way, or in the  
Ground where you giue him his  
Exercise; lastly, for the Substance  
whether it be much or little, if  
be much, you must forbear exercise  
and make him emptie the osterie;  
if it be little, then you may  
fall to labour at pleasure, then whe-  
ther it be good or bad, and that  
commonly falleth out according to  
the Food he eateth; if it be cleere  
firme, and pale, with white graines  
and in complection like sweet soper  
then it is wholsome; if it be blacke  
it shewes heat in the body, if grea-  
sie then it shewes foulness, if red  
and hard, it shewes costiueness, if  
pale and loose, then inward cold-  
ness. And as thus you obserue his  
Ordure, so you must also obserue  
his Vrine: Of both which I haue  
written sufficiently in my former  
Bookes.

As these quallities of feeding  
and

*The Faithfull Barier.* 16

and emptying, so you shall note his  
quallities in Rest and Watching,  
that is, in his lying down and stand-  
ing vp, what howres and time hee  
obserueth for either, and how long  
he perseuereth in them, and if at  
any time you find any suddaine or  
grosse alteration, then be assured of  
some sicknesse approaching. And  
thus of any other particular qualli-  
tie in your Horse (which you shall  
obserue in his health) for it is im-  
possible to nominate all, if you find  
them suddainly to surprise, it is  
doubtlesse that there is some sick-  
nesse following.

As you thus obserue the Com-  
pletion & quallities of the Horse,  
so you must obserue his naturall  
customs and conditions, and how  
in his liuelihood and best health he  
standeth affected, for to name them  
I cannot, because they proceed most  
from hidden inclinations, or else ac-  
cidentall apprehensions, which by

continuance of time grow to naturall habits. And any of these when they shall surcease or faile, are true prognoastications of distemperature and sicknesse.

Many other signes of sicknesse there are, as the not casting of the Coate in due time, Hyde-bound, continuall dislike and leanness, where there is good feeding, beside many other: But they are so vulgar and commonly knowne, that I need not rehearse them; and these signes already written, are sufficient for knowledge.

*The*

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*The curing of any heart sicknesse, or  
head sicknesse, or any ordinarie  
inward sicknesse.*

**I** Will now descend to the cure of  
these inward sicknesses; and al-  
though euery seuerall sicknesse haue  
a seuerall cure, as I haue shewed at  
large in my Bookes, yet I will draw  
all here, into one hidden, but cer-  
taine and most infallible approued  
Method, which I haue neuer found  
prosperous and fortunate.

Whensoever, either by the signes  
before rehearsed, or other accident  
or knowledge you shall find your  
Horse grievously payned with in-  
ward sicknesse, the first thing you  
doe you shall open his Neck-veine  
and receiue some of the first blood  
into a Pewter porringer, which if  
you set it in cold water it will pre-  
sently discouer the foulnesse and  
putrefaction; so then you shall let

the Horse bleed well till the blood change, neither must you be nice or tender in this action, because you must vnderstand, that all inward sicknesses in Horses, draw their effects from the putrefaction of the blood only : And this is the reason.

It is certaine that the Horse (of all other Creatures) hath no Gall or naturall Vessell into which to receiue the skummy and putrefied matter which ariseth from the corrupt and collicke blood, but it is either auoyded in excrements, humours, or moderate exercise and sweates, or else by immoderate exercise and violent labour. By too much repletion and fulnesse, by vnwholsome food and euill dyet, or by some other naturall defect, this chollicke corruption increasing and overflowing, it presently and in an instant ouer-spreads the whole body, hauing its course through euerie veine, and so discoloureth  
the



the skin, and makes all the outward partes yellow, especially the Eyes, and inside of the Lips; also mixing with the better blood, and confounding the strength and vertue thereof, it brings a generall faintnesse over all the body, and in the end suffocating the heart, of force there must follow sodaine and certaine mortallitie, and hence proceedeth those sodaine deaths of Horses for which our weake *Farriers* can giue but an idle and foolish account.

But to returne to my purpose, after you haue taken away good store of blood, and (as you imagine) all, or at least most part of that which is corrupt, you shall then set him vp in the Stable, tying his head to the emptie Racke gently and at liberty, neither so high that he shall be compelled to rest his Head vpon the Bridle, nor yet so low that hee may thrust his Head into the Maunger, and thus ye shall let him

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and at least two howres.

Now if the sicknesse be not very contagious, and dangerous, you shall not administer any potion vnto him that day, because the veine being opened, and all the humors, powers and faculties of the body disturbed, it will bee a double vexation to the spirits to haue the working of the Potion also; therefore in this case, the sicknesse not being violent, you may forbear further administration, and onely after the Horse hath fasted, as before said, you shall giue him such food as he will eate, whether it bee Hay, Bread or Corne, and alwayes provided, that it be strong sauerie, sweet, dry, and cleane drest: as for the quantitie, it matters not, for a small pittance will maintaine life; and humor is now to the Horse as food, besides, emptines is no great displeasure.

At high Noone you shall giue him a sweete Mash of Malt and  
Water



Water made in this manner.

Take halfe a peeke of good Malt well ground, and put it into a payle by it selfe, then take a gallon of faire, cleere Water, and set it on the fire, then when it is come to the heighth that it is ready to boyle, put as much of it to the Malt as will moyst and cover the Malt all ouer, and stirre them exceedingly well together, crushing the Malt with a flat Rudder as much as you can, euer and anon tasting it with your finger, till it bee as sweet as any Honey, and then cover it ouer with Cloathes as close as you can, and so let it stand and steepe for two or three howres at the least; then the howre being come in which the Horse is to receiue it, vncouer the Mash, and stirre it well about, but finding it too hot, then put to it some cleere cold Water that may temper and allay it, but in any wise not so much as may take away any part

part of the sweetnesse, and in this tempering, with your hand crush and squeeze the Malt as much as you can, then (the Mash being luke warme) give it the Horse to drink, and if he will eat of the Malt, let him take thereof at his pleasure. This is the best manner of making an ordinarie Mash, or Horse-Candle, for of that nature and qualitie it is, and to that purpose that a Candle is administred to a Man, is this given to a Horse, for you must understand, that in these contagious diseases nothing is more pestilent than cold Water, and especially when exercise cannot be used.

The ruder *Farriers* and Horse-Groomes doe make the Mash another way, putting the Malt to the Water at the first, and so boyling them both together, but this is unwholsome and naught, and that euery good House-wife can witnesse, for this long boyling ouer-scaldes the  
the

the Malt, takes away the strength and sweetnesse, and giues an harsh and vnsauorie taste, which is offensive to the Horses nature.

If your Horse be coy and refuse to take the Mash, as many are, partly for want of vse and custome, and partly through weaknesse of stomacke, then you shall straine the Water from the Malt exceeding hard, and so giue it him with an Horne to drinke, then take the Graines which you haue so strained and put them in the Manger before the Horse, on which whether he feed or no it matters not, for if he but smell and snuffell his nose vpon them, it is sufficient, and the fume thereof is wonderous wholesome for his head.

After you haue thus giuen him his Mash, you shall see that he be very warmly cloathed, as namely, a good woollen Body-Cloath to come round about his heart, a large  
Cloath

Cloath or two to come over it, and to be well wispt round about, with soft, thicke, and large wispes; for the little, hard, and neat wispes, though they are comly to the eye, yet are they vnwholsome for the body, for their hardnesse and smalnesse makes an impression into the Horses sides, and causeth him forbear to lye downe when Nature and rest requirerh it.

The Horse being thus warmly cloathed as aforesaid, and with a very warme Brest-cloath before his breast, for that is an especiall part to keepe warme, you shall then cause one or two to rub all his foure Legs from his Knees & Cambrels downward with very hard wispes, and to rub them so hard as may be, and whilst his limbes are thus in rubbing, you shall take a course rubber or two made of new harden or hempen Cloth, and warming one after another over a pan of Coales, with

with them rub the Horse exceeding much in the nape of the Necke, or the Polle iust betweene his Eares, and on the Temples of the Head; for there is nothing more wholesome than these frictions and chafings, for they dissolue humours, reuine all naturall heat, bring a cheerefull nimbleness into the limbes, and purge the head of all grosse, cold, and tough matter, cleansing and purifying the Brayne, by which the members and other faculties are fortified, and the whole Body reduced backe to its first strength and abillitie.

As soone as you haue ended this action of rubbing, you may then let the Horse take his rest for two or three howres, and onely leaue a locke or two of sweete Hay in his Racke, and no more, for the least quantitie of any things too much soone cloyeth a sicke Horse.

In the Euening you shall come

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to the Horse againe, and hauing rubbed all his limbes and head, as was before shewed, you shall then perfume his head in this manner.

Take of the best and purest *Olibanum* an ounce, then as much *Storax*, and as much *Benjamin*, and bruisse all them together, I doe not meane bruisse them to small powder, but onely breake them into small lumpes, and mixe them well together, so that taking them vp betweene your fingers, you may not take vp one ingredient alone, but some of all. Then take a Chasingdish, and if it be possible, a Chasingdish after the manner of the perfuming Chasingdish, which is wide below where the fire is, and narrow at the top where the smoake auoydeth, and in this Chasingdish put well kindled Wood cole, or small Charcoale; then take some of the aforesad perfume, and lay it vpon the Coales, but in any wise so as it  
may



*The Faithfull Farrier.* 31

may not flame but smoake, then hold the Chasingdish vnder the Horses nose, and let the smoake goe vp into his Nostrils, and thus perfume him well for the space of a quarter of an howre, or halfe an howre at the most. Now it may be the Hourse may seeme coy to receiue this at the first, because it is strange vnto him, but doe you continue the action, and cherish him, for be you well assured, after he hath once receiued the smell into the head, hee will be as greedy to haue it, as you are willing to giue it, for there is nothing that delighteth an Horse more, or more reioyceth his spirits, than sweet sauors, and odoriferous smells, of which this perfume is one of the cheefest.

The effect which this perfume worketh, is, that it purgeth the Brayne of all filthy and corrupt matter, and (as you shall find by experience in the working) it dissolues



solues tough matter into water, and brings it away in such abundance, that it is sometimes ready to extinguish the fire as it falleth. It is the greatest comforter of the Braine that can be, and from thence sendeth such cheerefullnesse to the heart, that it reioyceth the whole body.

There are diuers other perfumes which weake *Farriers* vse in this case, as namely, wet Hay, or rotten Litter, and putting a burning Coale therein, give the smoake to the Horse: But this is a stinking sauer and no perfume, and although it make the Horse snoare and neesse, and so you may imagin it auoydeth fowle matter, yet it is nothing so, but it offendeth both his Brayne and stomacke, and by the noysomenesse of the smell dullereth and weakeneth the spirits, and rather ingendereth infection, than any way abateth infirmitie; for from rotten-  
nesse

ness there can but rottenness proceed.

Next there is the Perfume of *Brimstone*, either simple of it selfe and put vpon the fire; or else compound with another body, as *Butter*, *Oyle*, or the like, and so thrust vp into the Horses nostrils. This I must needs confesse is a sharpe Perfume, and euacuateth much foule matter, and dissolueth the thickest matter into thin water: But yet you must know, that there is in this *Sulphure*, or *Brimstone* a certaine earthy and poysonous quality, which not onely doth offend the vitall parts, but is also most malignant and iniurious both to the eyes of Man and Beast, so that like *Mergery Gardener*, if it haue one vertue, yet two vices attend it.

Then there are the Perfumes of the Stalkes of *Onions*, *Gardoke*, *Leekes*, *Mustard seed*, and the like, or the Perfume of the Fruits them-

D

selues

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selues either burnt or boyld; But these are also great enemies to the eyes of an Horse, so that I can by no meanes allow them, especially for this reason, because that generally all these inward sickneses in Horse doe most of all afflict the head and eyes, to which these things are enemies.

Also there is the Perfume of *Wheat, Pennyroll, & Sage*, boyld till the *Wheat* burst, and so put it into a Bagge fastened about the Horse nose. This I must confesse is the best of many, yet it is much too weak for a strong infirmitie, and the *Pennyroll* hath a bitterness that is offensive.

As these, so I could nominate diuerse others, but none so excellent as the first of all prescribed, and therefore to it I referre you.

After your Horse hath been well perfumed, as before said, you shall let him rest for a quarter of an howre,

But howre, and then giue him such food  
as he wil eat, either Bread or Oates,  
of which how little soeuer he ea-  
teth it skils not, for it is to be inten-  
ded that his stomacke is now at the  
weakest.

After he is fed you shall raffe vp  
his Litter, for you must know that  
he must stand vpon Litter Night  
and Day, and then (if need be) giue  
him more Litter, and but a locke or  
handfull of Hay, that you may be  
sure to haue him very fasting the  
next Morning, and to let him rest  
all the Night without disturbance.  
The next Morning early, you shall  
take halfe an ounce of the powder  
of *Diapente*, as the *Greekes* call it,  
because of the number *Fiue*, which  
*Diapente* is thus made & compoun-  
ded.

Take of round *Aristoloch*, of  
*Gentian*, of the best *Alinshe*, of *Bay-*  
*berrier*, and of the purest shavings  
of *Iron*, of each one ounce, beat all  
but

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but the *Myrrhe* together in a Morter in a fine powder, and searse it through a fine Searse, then likewise beate the *Myrrhe* by it selfe, and searse it also, and then mixe all well together in a Morter, and so keepe the powder in a closse Gally-por.

When you haue taken halfe an ounce of this powder, you shall put it into a pint of the best *Muskadine* that you can get, and brew them very well together in two pots, tossing it well too and fro, because otherwise the *Myrrhe* will clotte and lumpe together: when it is well brewed (after you haue made cleane your Stable, and righted your Horses Cloathes) you shall with an Horne giue him this Potion to drinke. Then if he haue any small strength, you shall mount his backe, and walke vp and downe in some warme or sunnie place for an hower, or thereabout; then set him vp in the Stable warme and well

well littered, and tying him to the Racke in his Bridle, let him so stand and fast for another houre, or more, then offer him a little sweete Hay, or any other meat that he will eat; and so let him stand till betwixt twelue and one of the Clocke in the afternoone, at which time you shall first rub his Head and Legges well, as was formerly declared for the day before. Then you shall perfume him, as was before said, and both those workes finished, you shall giue him a sweet Mash, as was also shewed before, and so let him rest till the Euening, at which time you shall offer him either Oates or Bread, but in little quantitie, as handfull by handfull and be sure it be sweet & cleane drest, sifted and dusted, and so let him rest till eight of the clocke at Night, at which time you shall againe perfume him. Then put sweet Hay in his Racke, tasse vp his Litter, and right his



Cloathes, but in any wise bare not his body : then hauing made the Stable cleane, you may leaue him to his rest for that night.

The next day being the third day, you shall doe all things as you did the second day, already rehearsed. As first, you shall giue him his Portion of *Dispenze* and sweete wine, then ayre him, at Noone his Mass, at Euening and Night his perfume, with all other obseruations that were before declared.

The next day, which is the fourth day, there is no doubt (with the helpe of God) but you shall finde alteration and health approaching, which you shall know by his stomacke, by his more cheerefull countenance, and by other outward gestures, and finding that health is coming, you may then forbear to giue him any more Potions, and onely attend him with good Food, good dressing, and moderate exercise.



cise, neither shall you giue him any more Mashes, for although they be wholsome in the extremitie of sicknesse, yet being any thing too much vsed, they take away the Horses stomacke, and brings him to a loathing of other meat, and therefore in steade thereof, you shall in the Morning after your Horse is well rubed and drest, take a pottle of faire Water, and heat it scalding hot, then put it into a gallon, or two of cleere cold Water, that it may take away the extreame coldnesse thereof, and then being scarcely lukewarme, giue it the Horse to drinke: You may, if you please, throw an handfull of Bran, or an handfull of Wheat-Meale into the Water, for it is good, and not hurtfull. As soone as the Horse hath drunke, take his backe, and ride him forth gently for an howre, or two.

At Noone perfume-him, at Eue-

D 4

ning

ning water him as you did in the Morning, and ride him in like manner. Feed him at vsuall howres as in time of health, and thus doe for three or foure dayes more, then finding his strength increasing, you may by degrees abate his Cloathes, you may water him abroad at some cleare Riuer, or Spring, gallop him after his watering, and draw cucrie thing to the same custome as you did in best heath.

Thus you see the manner how to cure an Horse that is sicke, but not violently sicke, and as it were at the very poynt and doore of death, which Cure is this which followeth.

To cure any violent Sicknesse, if the  
Horse be at the very paynt  
and dore of  
death,

**I**F you shall haue an Horse in this  
Extreamitie, and desperate case  
then the first thing you doe, you  
shall open his Necke veine, and let  
him bleed very well: Then two  
howres after his bleeding, take  
two Ounces of the Powder of  
*Diapente*, before rehearsed, and  
beat it in a Morter with as much  
clarified, pure life Hony, as will  
bring it to a substantiall Treackle,  
for this is an excellent Treackle,  
and of the *Italians* called Horse-  
Methridate, and is the same which  
our Physitians call *Theriacal Distef-  
saron*.

When

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When this Confection is made, you shall take a full halfe ounce thereof, or more, and dissolue it in a pint and an halfe of *Muskadine*, and so giue it the Horse to drinke with an Horne: Then if he haue so much abilitie of Body, walke him vp and downe for halfe an howre, or an howre, either in some sunny place, or some close Barne, or emptie House, then set him vp, and let him fast full another howre.

At Noone giue him, if you can get it, a gallon, or nere there about of the first running of the strongest Ale, before it be put to Barne, and when it is cleere, strong, and carryeth a Royall on the top: But where this is not to be had, then giue him a sweet Mash, perfume him, rub him, cloathe him, dyer, and order him in all respects as was shewed you in the former Cure, and thus you shall doe for three dayes together without all sayle, and then no doubt

*The Faithfull Farrier.* 43

doubt but you shall see health approaching.

At the end of three dayes you shall forbear all sorts of Mashes of both kindes, and follow all the prescriptions before declared.

Now if during the Cure, either through the violence of the Medicine, or the foulness of the Horses Body, you shall finde any hard Pustules or Swellings to rise vp betwene the Horses Chaps, and at the Root of the Tongue, then you shall first clip away the hayre as close as may be; then you shall take a Waxe Candle, and therewith burne the swelling, till you may scarifie the Skinne, then take a peece of Leather, somewhat larger then the swelling, and having prickt it all over with the point of your Knife, spread thereupon in some thicke manner your blacke Shoemakers-Waxe, that is well seasoned and new; then warming it over a  
few

#### 44 *The Faithfull Farier.*

few Coles, lay it vpon the swelling and remoue it not, till it either fall off by it selfe, or els the sore breake, then renew the Plaster, and with it onely heale vp the Sore. This Plaster for the cheapnesse, and meannesse will hardly win credite with those which are curious: But I dare assure you (that are a louer of Truth) that there is not a more excellent or soueraigne Plaster which belongs to an Horse, for it ripeneth and breaketh any Impostumation whatsoever, it asswageth any hard swelling or tumor, whether in loyns, or other Fleшы parts, and it healeth what it breaketh or ripeneth, and with its heat it dissolues all manner of humours that are knit together, and occasion paine or swelling.

There is another accident which attendeth the sicknesse of Horses, and that is Costtuenesse, or Belly-binding, which maketh an Horse that



that he cannot Dung, or auoyd his Ordure. This accident when at any time it hapneth, it shall be good for you first to rake him, that is, you shall annoynt your hand all ouer with sweet Butter, or clarified Hogges grease: Some vse Oyle of Bays, but it is too sharpe, and too hot, and many times (if the action be vsed too roughly, or vnaduisedly) it breedeth exulceration and fornesse in the Tuell, and inward parts. Therefore, as before I said, rake either Butter, or Hogs grease, and your hand being all besmeared therewith, thrust it vp into his Tuell till you feele his Ordure, and then drawing out as much thereof (if it be blacke and hard) as conveniently you can, without doing injury to the Horse, or struing with your hand to goe too farre: And if you finde it to be very sore baked within, then after you haue raked & got what you can, you shall take a great Candle



# 46      *The Faithfull Farier.*

Candle or Percher of three or foure  
in the pound at the most, and cutting  
off an inch or two of the vpper or  
smaller end, with your hand annoint  
as before, thrusting the great end  
forward, put it vp into his Tuell so  
farre as you can get it, then suddenly  
drawing out your hand, and leauing  
the Candle behind you, clap downe  
his Tayle close to his Tuell, and  
drawing it vp betweene his Legges  
hold it with both your hands hard  
and constantly for the space of an  
houre, or more, in which time the  
Candle will dissolue in the Horse  
body, and so separate and breake  
his Ordure, that vpon the letting  
loose of your hands, he will present  
ly dung.      This you may doe in euery case  
of extremity, but not otherwise  
and beleeue it, you will finde this  
the most excellentest Suppositorie  
of all other, and that there is no  
Glyster which can worke with  
greater

ure greater efficacy, or more whole-  
ing somnesse.

There is another accident which  
attendeth the sicknesse of Horses,  
and that is quite contrarie to this  
all so before rehearsed, and is called Lar-  
enly riuenesse or Loosenesse of Body,  
which is expressed by a vehement  
and violent scowring: This, if at  
any time it shall happen, you shall  
at first note the violence therof, and  
the continuance thereof.

The violence is knowne by the  
thinnesse, the sharpnesse, and the oft  
and speedy auoyding of the Exer-  
cements.

The continuance is knowne by  
the vchangeablenesse of the Infi-  
mitie, and by the processe and long  
continuance of time, contrarie to  
all naturall and wholsome custome,  
this for you are to obserue that an horse  
may haue a scowring for a day, or  
two, or a little more, and this is not  
with any wholsome, but naturall and good,  
and

and if after it stay of it selfe, then it worketh no euill effect, but if it continue longer, and bring the Horse into any extraordinary weaknesse of Body, then you shall seeke to stop it in this manner.

Take a quart of new Milke, and putting thereunto a good spoonfull or two of fine Beane flower, and as much *Belearmanische* finely beated to powder, boyle all together till the Milke thicken, and then being made lukewarme, giue it the Horse with an home, and doing thus morning or two; no doubt but it will binde the horse; which if it do not, then you shall take a quart of Red-Wine, and put thereunto a handfull of the Hearbe called Shepheards Purse, and halfe so much of Tanners Barke, and boyle all very well together till the Hearbe and the Barke be soft, then straine it, and put thereunto two spoonfulls of the powder of Cinamon, and being

the being made lukewarme, giue it the  
if a Horse to drinke with an Horne, and  
th this doe one morning, or two, or  
nari three if need require. For mine own  
shal part, I neuer found but it wrought  
good effect, and so I hope all men  
, and shall find that approue it.

Now whereas in all my Cures  
and heretofore in this Booke for Sick-  
are helles of what extremitie soeuer, I  
r till make you onely rely vpon *Diapente*,  
eing or Horse *Methridate*, which is a  
horse kind of *Diateffaron*. And for as much  
as at any times, & in many places,  
ut these things cannot be had, then in  
it do such extremitie, and the Horse be-  
rt oning at the poynt of death, in stead of  
to the Powder of *Methridate* aforesaid,  
alloe you shall take halfe a pint of *Dragon*  
e water, and dissolue into it, a good  
oyl spoonfull or more of the best *Trea-*  
earle vpon a soft fire of embers, then  
ain bring lukewarme, giue it the Horse  
nfull to drinke with an Horne, and thus  
and doe for a morning, two, or three, till  
eing  
E you

50 *The Faithfull Parier.*

You see alteration and health approaching.

This expelleth all infection and euill from the heart, comforts the spirits, and restores nature to its first best strength.

And thus you haue the vitermost secrets of my heart concerning the curing and discerning of all manner of inward sicknesses in Horses, how desperate, mortall, or contagious soeuer.

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*The preventing of all inward  
Sicknesses.*

**T**HE preventing of inward sicknesses, consisteth in two special observations and considerations.

The first, is to prevent it before it come, so that it may not offend at all.

The second, is to take it at the first appearance, and so prevent it  
that

that it arise not to any great danger or hazard.

To prevent sickness that it offend not your Horse at all, it is an excellent course when you put your Horse to grasse, ever three or four dayes before you turne him out, to take Blood from his Necke veine; then the next day after to giue him a pint and an halfe of *Muskadine*, and halfe an ounce of the Powder of *Diapente*, or three quarters of an ounce of the Horse *Mithridate*, or *Treacle*, before rehearsed; and then by degrees to abate his Cloathes, if he haue been vsed to any, and to make his body familiar with cold. Also you shall obserue when you let your Horse blood, to proportion the quantitie which you take from him, according to the goodnesse or badnesse of the blood when you behold it, for the losse of good blood is vnholosome, and doth hurt, and to preserve ill blood, is both dangerous.



rous and noysom. Also if you obserue, when you take blood from your Horse, to receiue it into a vessel, and by stirring it about continually as the Horse bleedeth, to keepe it from clotting, then hauing bled, to take the blood, and to besmeere it all ouer the Horses backe and body, you shall find it wonderfull wholesome, for it comforteth the body, cleareth the skin, and breedeth a reioycing in all the Horses vitall parts.

Now if you haue no determination to put your horse to grasse, and yet you wold preuent inward sickness, then you shall obserue, once in two or three moneths, when you haue the best leasure to rest your Horse after it, not to fayle to giue your Horse *Muskadine & Diapente*, or *Muskadine & horse Methridate*, as was before shewed, and not to let blood at all, for this verie Potion is the greatest purger and purifier of  
the



the blood that can be, and auoideth all that yellow cholericke matter, and other euill and vndigested humors whrch corrupt the blood.

Now you are to obserue here, that although I only prescribe *Muskadine* wherein you shall dissolve your Powder, or *Metbridate*, yet know that when you cannot get *Muskadine*, or other sweet Wine, that then you may take strong Ale, or Beere, but in greater quantitie, for as you take but a pint & an halfe of Wine, you shall take of Beere or Ale a full Ale quart; as for the powder or *Metbridate* you shal keep the first quantitie already prescribed, and if you warme your Beere or Ale a little on the fire, it will not be amisse, but betten, yet that I referre to your owne discretion.

Now to take sicknesse at the first approach, and to preuent it, that it arise not to any great danger, you shall by all meanes obserue to looke

**54**      *The Faithfull Farrier.*

well into the occasions of sicknesses  
which are already shewed, and into  
the signes of those occasions, and if  
you finde your selfe guilty of any of  
those occasions, or that the Horse  
discouereth any of the former signs,  
then presently let the Horse blood,  
and three severall mornings after  
giue him the Drinke or Potion be-  
fore prescribed, and vndoubtedly it  
will prevent all the force of sickness,  
and restore the Horse to his former  
strength, and good estate of Body.

And thus much of all inward  
sicknesses, and their  
preuention.

Two sorts of Bals to cure any violent  
Cold, or Glaunders, to prevent Heart-  
sicknesse, to purge away all molten  
Grease, to recover a lost Stomacke, and  
to keepe the Heart from fainting  
with exercise, and to make a  
lean Horse fat  
suddenly.

**T**AKE of Aniseeds, of Comin-  
seeds, of Fenegreekseeds, of  
Canthamus seeds, of the Powder of  
Elicampane roots, of each 2. ounces,  
beate them, and searse them to a ve-  
ry fine Powder, then adde to them  
one ounce of the flower of Brim-  
stone, then take an ounce of the best  
Juice of Licoras, and dissolve it in  
halfe a pint of White wine, which  
done, take an ounce of the Oyle of  
Aniseeds, and as much of the Sur-  
rup of Coltsfoot, then of Sallet oile  
and of fine Life Hony, of each halfe

## 56 *The Faithfull Farrier.*

a pint, then mixe all this with the former Powders, and with as much fine Wheat flower as will binde & knit them altogether, then worke them into a stiffe Paste,\* and make thereof Balsomewhat bigger then French walnuts, and so keepe them in a close Gally pot, for they will last all the yeere: & when you haue occasion to vse them, take one, and anoynt it al ouer with sweet Butter, and so giue the Horse euerie morning one in the manner of a Pil, and ryde him a little after it, if you please, otherwise you may chuse, then feed and water him, abroad or at home, according to your vsuall custome, and thus doe (if it bee to preuent sicknesse) for three or foure mornings together, but if it bee to take away infirmity, then vse it at least a weeke, or more; if it be to take away molten Grease, or foulnesse, then instantly after his heate, and in his heat onely, but if it bee to  
fat-

fatten a Horse, then vse it at least a fortnight or more. Now if you find any difficulty in the giuing of it as Pils, you may then at your pleasure dissolue one of these Bals, either into sweete Wine, Beere, or Ale, and so giue it the Horse to drinke with an Horne. But if it be to fatten, and to take away infirmity, as the running Glanders, or such like, then besides these Bals, you shall make you these second Bals.

Take of Wheat flowre six pound or more, as shall suffice to make stiffe the Paste, then take of *Aniseeds*, of *Cominseeds*, of *Canthumai*, of *Pennegracke*, of ordinary *Brimstone*, of each two ounces, of *Salet Oyle* a pint, of *Honey* a pound and a halfe, of *White wine* a pottel; beat the hard simples to a fine powder, and searse them, then with the rest make them into a stiffe Past. Then of this Paste take a Ball as bigge as a Mans fist and dissolue it in two or three gallons

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lons of cleere cold running water, by washing and lauing the Paste therein, and so giue it the Horse to drinke at his ordinary warring times, or at any other time when he is disposed to drinke, for he cannot drinke too much of this water, then ride and warme him a little after it. Then when the water is spent, doe not cast away the bottom, but filling the Vessell vp againe with new fresh water, dissolue another Ball therein, and thus do foureteene dayes together at the least, and you shall see wonderfull effects arise thereof.

This Water scowreth, cleanseth, and feedeth in admirable manner. And the other lesser Bals, first spoken of, purge the stomacke and intrayles of all foulness, auoydeth molten Grease, and fortifieth Nature so powerfully, that it leaues no euill in the Body.

And this small Ball (if it were  
for



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for my life ) would I giue to an  
Horse immediately vpon his draw-  
ing forth, if hee went either to  
run, to hunt, or vse any  
violent or extreme  
labour.

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*Another*

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*Another way how to fatten a Horse  
suddainly.*

**T**Here is another way to fatten  
an Horse suddainly, but not  
better then that before shewed, yet  
this I haue found both good and  
certaine, and therefore I refert it to  
your owne discretion.

Take of *Elicampane*, of *Comin-  
seeds*, of *Turmericke*, of *Aniseeds*, of  
each two ounces, of *Groundsell* an  
handfull, boyle all these verie well  
with three Heads of *Garlecke* clean-  
sed and stamped, in a gallon of  
strong Ale, then strayne it well, and  
giue the Horse a quart to drinke  
lukewarme in the morning fasting,  
then ride him till he be warme, then  
let him vp warme, and thus doe for  
fourc or fise mornings, and then  
turne the Horse to grasse (if the  
time of the yeere be sutable there-  
fore)

fore) and he will feed wonderfully and suddainly.

But if the time of the yeere serue not for Grasse, then you shall keepe him in the House, and ouer and besides the drinke before shewed, you shall take the fine Powder of *Elcampane*, & the fine Powder of *Cuminseeds*, of each a like quantitie, mixe them well together, then euerie time you giue your Horse Prouender, which would be at least thrice a day, as morning, noone, and night: Take halfe an ounce of this Powder, and sprinkle it by little and little into his prouender, for feare of offence, till all be eaten vp. And thus doe for fouerteene dayes together at the least, and you shall see the Horse prosper in wonderfull and strange manner.

*How*

*How to keepe a Horſe, or Iade  
from tyring.*

**I**F you ride on a tyring Iade, or feare the perplexed crueltie of a tyred Iade, then be ſure to carrie about you the fine ſearſe powder of *Elicampne*, and when others bayte their Horſes, or that you come to the place of Bayte for your Horſe, the firſt thing you doe, ſet vp your Horſe warme, and doe not walke him. After he hath been well rubbed, take a quart of ſtrong Ale, and put thereto halfe an ounce of the Powder of *Elicampne*, and brew it altogether, then giue it the Horſe with an Horne, which done, tye his head to the Racke, for you need no care for Prouendar till night, at which time Prouendar him well and in the morning giue him Oate or Bread, or both, in plentifull man-  
ner

ner, and being ready to backe him, giue him the former quantitie of Ale, and the powder aforesaid, and doublesse you shall find him to trauell with great courage and spirit.

Also if you take a bunch of *pen-nireyall*, and tye it to the mouth of your Bit, or Snaffell, you shall find it verie comfortable, & it will cause your Horse to trauell lustily.

Now if your Horse, notwithstanding all this, do happen to tire, then you shall take off the Saddle, and with the Hearbe called *Arsesmart*, rub his back all ouer verie hard; the laying *Arsesmart* also vnder the Saddle, so ride him, and if there be any life in him, it will make him go. For this is a notable torment, and the smart is almost vnufferable, and therefore I would haue you vse it with great discretion, and but seldome, or when extremity requireth it.

*Answer*

*Another Receipt against t yring, or  
for any sore or dangerous  
Cold.*

**T**Ake of the best *Indian Necotian*  
(which we call *Tobacco*) and be  
sure it be not sophisticated, or by  
any other accidentall meanes adul-  
terated. Dry this in the Sunne in a  
Gl. sse close luted, then pound it ve-  
rie small, and mixe it with an equall  
quantitie of the Powder of *Cockel-  
shells*, then with the Oyle of *Dill*, and  
the Oyle of *Cloues*, make the Pow-  
der into a Paste, or solid body, then  
make prettie round Bals thereof, as  
bigge as Walnuts, and dry them in  
the shadow, in the *Canicular* dayes,  
otherwise called the *Dogge* dayes,  
then keepe them close in a sweet  
Gally Pot, and giue them as Pils in  
the time of necessitie, that is to say,  
a Ball at a time whensoever your  
Horse



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Horse shall faynt in trauell, or if  
your Horse haue taken any sore  
cold, or surfeit, then giue him the  
Ball in the morning fasting, and let  
him haue a little exercise after it,  
then cloathe warme, rub well, & be  
sure not to lay any cold water to  
the Horses heart, without mode-  
rate exercise after it, for of  
all dangers that is the  
greatest.

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*Another Receipt for any extraordinary Cold, dry Cough, or purficknesse in an Horse, which the weak Farriers call, Broken winded.*

**B**Ecause the former Receipt is curious in the making, and asketh the obseruation of times, and Seasons, neither can be effected at all times and howres, therefore will set you downe here, the secret of my knowlege, and those ready easie, and approued Receipts, which I neuer found to fayle, but to work that goodnesse which I haue euermore desired.

Therefore whensoever you find your Horse taken with any extreame old Cold, dry Cough, or Purficknesse (which ignorance Farriers call Broken winded) you shall take three quarters of an ounce of the Conserue

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serue of *Elicampane*, and dissolve it  
in a pint and a halfe of the best Sack  
and sogieue it to the Horse with an  
Horne, in the morning fasting, and  
ryde him alittle after it. And this  
you shall doe diuers mornings to-  
gether, till you see the infirmitie  
decrease, and wast away.

Now because there is some curi-  
ositie in the making of this cōserue  
of *Elicampane*, and that diuers men  
doe compound according to their  
diuerse opinions, I will here shew  
you the seuerall compositions, their  
seuerall vses, and their seuerall ver-  
tues, together with mine owne opi-  
nion of the goodnes, as I haue found  
it in my practise, & so to leaue it to  
your owne iudgement.

The conserue of *Elicampane*, is of  
two kindes, the one is Simple, the  
other is Compound.

The Simple Conserue is made in  
this manner :

Take of the purest Routes of *Eli-*  
*campane*,

*Campane*, that are preserved in sweet  
Surrup, and beat those Roots and  
the Surrup together in a Morter  
till you haue brought it to an entire  
thin Substance, then with the finest  
refined Sugar that can be got, thicken  
en it vp, and bring it to the perfect  
body of a Conserue, then put it in  
Gally pot, and keepe it close, and  
vse it in time of necessitie, as was  
before shewed.

This Simple Conserue is of ex  
cellent vse, and taketh away any ordi  
nary Cold, or stopping; it comforteth  
the Lungs, enlargeth the  
Wind, purgeth the Head of all filthy  
matter; and dissolueth many  
other obstructions; yet is not the  
the best Conserue, neither worketh  
the best effect, if the infirmities be  
old and dangerous, or if there be  
any attainture in the Lungs or Liver,  
therefore in that case you shall  
flye to the Compound Conserue  
which is made in this manner.

**Take:**

Take the best candied Roots of *Elicampne* that can be gotten, and beat them in a Morter with the Sirrup of *Coltsfoot* till it be brought to a very thin substance, then with the finest refined Suger thicken it, as before shewed, till it be brought to the true body of a Conserue; then keepe it close in a Gally pot, and vse it with Sacke, as was before declared.

This is the true Conserue, and hath the greatest vertue; for I haue knowne it in the continuance of a small time, and by the daily vse thereof, to take away diuers dry (and supposed incurable) Coughes, it hath taken away the heauing of the body, and so enlarged the wind that albeit the motion was before swift, like the broken winded, yet it hath come to a moderate and slow temper, and the dry Cough which did accompanie it, hath been quite put awae.

Now whereas I prescribe vnto you the taking of the candied Roots of *Elicampane*, I thinke it not amisse because the Apothecarie is not euer at your elbow, to shew you how you shall candye them your selfe: Asthus,

Take of the finest refined Sugar or the best white Sugar Candy, and dissolue it in Rose water, then boile it to an heighth, and when the Sirrup is cold, put in your Roots; being cleare and well clesed, and let them rest in the Sirrup a prettie space, then take them out, and boile the Sirrup ouer againe, and as before put in your Roots, then boyle the Sirrup ouer againe the third time to an hardnesse, putting in more Sugar, but no Rose water then put in all your Roots, the Sirrup being cold, and so let them stand till they candy. And in this wise you may candy all manner of Roots, Flowers, or any thing else.

Now



Now if you find any difficultie either in the making, or the procuring of these Medicines before shewed, or that the Infirmitie not being great, or dangerous, you thinke a Medicine of lesse force, and easier to compasse, will accomplish it :

Then you shall take of the Sirrup of *Coltsfoot* an ounce, of the fine Powder of *Elicampant*, of *Aniseeds*, and of *Licoras*, of each halfe an ounce, of browne Sugar Candy an ounce, devided into two parts, then with as much sweet Butter as will suffice, worke all the former Powders, and one part, or halfe of the Sugar Candy, and all the Sirrup, into a stiffe Paste, then diuide it into two or three Bals, and role them into a round forme, or the fashion of an Egge, and after role them all ouer in the other halfe, or part of the Sugar Candy, and then glue this whole quantitie at one time to

the Horse in the manner of a Pill, and giue them in the morning fasting, then ride the Horse halfe an houre after the giuing, and let him fast two howres at the least after he commeth in, and let him be warme cloathed, and stopt, and his Limbes, and Body well rubbed, especially his Head: Let him by no meanes drinke any cold Water, but so, as he may haue exercise after it, and let his exercise be moderate and not violent: let his Hay be a little sprinkled with Water, & his Oates with Beere or Ale; as for bread, it is of it selfe moyst enough; and let all his meat generally be well dusted, sifted, or chipped, for nothing is more offenciue then foulness, and dryness, nor more comfortable then cleanness, provided that your Corne be not greene and vnswete in the Mow or Recke, your Bread new, nor your Hay vnswete or rotten.

Thus

Thus you shall doe, not for one morning, or two, but for diuerse, till you find amendment; neither shall you spare any trauell or occasion; but haue medicine about you, vse it in your iourning, for this doth not take away any thing to weaken

Nature, but addes to the force

thereof, and makes the

Body a great deale  
more able.

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A

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*An excellent Scouring after any sore  
Heate, or for any Horse after  
his exercise.*

**T**AKE a quart of good Sacke, and  
set it on the fire in a Bason, or  
open Skillet, and when it is warme,  
take an ounce of the clearest Rosen  
and bruisse it exceeding small, then  
by degrees little after a little put it  
into the Sacke, and stirre it fast  
about for feare of clotting, and  
when the Sacke and it is incorpora-  
ted, then take it from the fire, and  
put thereto halfe a pint of the best  
Sallet Oyle, and in the cooling stirr  
them all well together, then lastly  
take an ounce of the browne Sugar  
Candy beaten to Powder, and put  
it in also, and being lukewarme giue  
it to the Horse in the height of his  
heat, as soone as you come home  
from exercise, then rub hard, cloath  
warme,

warne, and let him fast at least two howres a fier, but yet depart not your selfe, or some deputie for you out of the Stable, but stay and keepe the Horse stirring, and wa-king, partly by extraordinarie noyse and clamour, and partly by action about him, or making him moue vp and downe as he standeth, for there is nothing more hurtfull to the Horse, or the working of the Medicine, then sleepe, stilnesse and rest; and nothing better or more auailable to the working of the Medicine then action or motion: for they make the spirits worke, and stirre vp those humours which should be remoued, when rest keepes the spirits dull, and the humours so inclosed and reserved, that Nature hath nothing to worke vpon.

Whensoever you giue any scowring, be sure that day to giue no cold water after it, for it is binding, and knitteth, and detayneth that  
foul-

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foulness which the Scowring should take away.

Thus you see how to giue a Scowring in the proper and due time: But if now either through Error, Ignorance or Imagination that your Horse is so cleane that he needeth no Scowring (as I know many of opinion, that Scowrings are idle vnnecessarie things, and not to be vsed at all) yet your Horse, hauing his Grease molten, and no course taken for the auoyding thereof, you find he droopeth, and languisheth, as of force the horse must doe, and experience daily shewes it vs. For the opinion that Scowrings are vnprofitable, is frivolous and idle. In this case, vpon the first apprehension of the euill, you shall giue the Horse a sweet Mash in the Euening, which is in the same nature, and of the same qualitye that a Preparatiue is before a Purgation: Then the next morning



morning very early mount his back, and in some conuenient peece of ground giue your Horse a gentle heat: I doe not meane that you shal run him furiously, or violently, but to gallop him gently, neither to heat him through the extremitie of sudden and sharpe labour, but to warme him kindly through the continuance of moderate exercise. Nor would I haue you, to melt his Grease anew, but only to loosen and stirre vp that which was before molten

Your exercise being finished, doe not alight from his back suddenly, but rub him as you sit on his backe and so bring him home; then presently having the Scowring ready, as soone as you are alighted, giue it him lukewarme, then rub him dry, cloathe and stop him very warme, and then in all other things doe as hath beene before declared.

*For*

*For any dangerous Bots, Maw wormes,  
or poysoned Red Wormes.*

**T**Ake as much *precipitate* (which is *Mercury Calscynd*) as will gently lye vpon a Siluer Twopence and lay it in a peece of sweete Butter almost as big as an Hens Egge, in the manner of a Pill, and then in the morning fasting, the Horse hauing stood all night on the Muffell, or at the emptie Rack, if it be possible, or otherwise (if the extremity of the disease compell you) at any other time, draw forth the Horses Tongue, and make him swallow downe the Pill, then chase him a little vp and downe, and after set him vp warme, making him fast, full two howres after, and it will kill all manner of Wormes whatsoeuer: Yet in the administration hereof, you must be wondrous circumspect  
and

and carefull, for in the *Precipitate* there is a strong poysonous quality, so that by no meanes there must be taken more then is prescribed, except with good caution.

Againe, if you mixe the *Precipitate* with a little sweet Butter, as much as an Hazell Nut, before you lap it vp in the great lumpe of Butter, it well not be worse but better, and it will allay much of the euill qualitie. But this I leaue to your owne discretion, assuring you that there is not any thing comparable to this, for this infirmitie.

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*For Gourded, or foule sweld Legges,  
or other parts, by reason of melting  
the Grease, or other  
Accident.*

**F**irst with a Fleame pricke the parts that are swelled, then take a pint of Wine lees, an ounce of *Cominseds*, & an handfull of Wheat flower, and boyle them together till they be thicke, then apply this Pultus very hot to the sweld part, renewing it but once in foure and twentie howres, and if this in two or three dayes drawes it to an head, then launce it, and heale it either with a plaster of Shoemakers wax, or else with the yealke of an Egge, Wheat flowre and Honey beaten together to a Salue.

But if it doe not draw to any head, and yet the swelling continue, then take of Pitch a quarter of a pound,

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pounds, and much Virgin Wax, of  
Rozen halfe a pound, of the Iuice of  
Hop halfe an ounce, of Galbanum  
halfe an ounce, of Myrrh secondary  
halfe a pound, of Bdelium Arabi-  
cum halfe an ounce, of Deeres Suer  
halfe a pound, of Populeon halfe an  
ounce, of the drops of Storax halfe  
an ounce: boyle all these together in  
an Earthen pot, and after it is cold,  
take of Bitumen halfe a pound, of  
Armoniacke an ounce and a halfe,  
and of Costus as much, beate these  
into fine powder, and then incorpo-  
rate them with the other, and boyle  
them all ouer againe very well,  
which done, poure the whole mix-  
ture into cold water, and then rolle  
it into seuen bigge Rolles plaister-  
wise, after spread this Plaister vpon  
a peece of Leather, and fould it  
about the sweld member, or lay it  
vpon the sweld part, & if any thing,  
then this will assuage it, and giue  
much strength to the Sinewes.

G

You

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You shall by no meanes remoue this Plaister, so long as it will stick on.

This Plaister I must confesse, is costly and curious to make, but it is wonderfull soueraine, and of singular vse. For the Horse that is continually kept with it; I meane that hath it applyed to his Limbes euery when he commeth from trauell, he shall neuer be troubled with swelled Legges, nor yet euery put out Windgalls.

Now if you will neither goe to this cost, nor endure this trouble, yet would haue youre Horse cured of this Infirmitie, then assuredly I know not any thing better or more approued, then continually both before and after trauell, and in the House, many times in the day to lase and wash your Horses limbes, or other swelled parts, with the coldest and clearest Fountain Water that you can get, and sometimes let the



the Horse stand in some cold cleare  
River for the space of a quarter of  
an howre or more, vp to the knees,  
and cambrels, but no further.

This Medicine, how poore soener  
it looke, is of infinite verue, and  
though I write of cold Water, yet  
is the operation hot and fierie; only  
this you must take to your remem-  
brance, that this application ap-  
pertaines not to Impostumations,  
but to Straines, and Swellings,  
which are without much  
anguish.

*To heale or dry up any old Ulcer,  
or cankerous Sore.*

**T**AKE Masticke, Frankensence,  
Cloues, greene Copperas, and  
Brimstone, of each a like quantitie  
of Myrrhe double so much as of  
any one of the other. Beat all to a  
fine Powder, then burne it on a cha-  
singdish and Coales, but let it not  
flame. — Then as the smoake aryseth  
take a good handfull of fine Lint, or  
Towe, and hold it over the smoake  
so that it may receiue all the per-  
fume thereof into it. Then when it  
is thorowly well perfumed, put the  
Lint into a very close Boxe, and so  
keepe it.

Then when you haue occasion to  
vse it, first wash the Sore with  
Vrine, then dry it, and lastly lay on  
some

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Some of this Lint, or Towe; and  
thus doe twice a day, and it is a  
speedy Cure.

As this is souveraine for an Horse,  
so it is as souveraine for any man  
also.

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G 3

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*To cure the running Prush, or any Imposthumation in the sole of the Foot,  
to dry up Scratches, Paines,  
and the like cankerous  
Sores.*

**T**AKE old Vrine, and boyle it with good floore of Allome, and keepe it in a close Vessell by it selfe; then take a good handfull or two of greene Nettles, strong and keene, and spread them on some Plate, or other vessell, and dry them either before the fire, or in an Ouen (after the household bread is drawn) then crush and bruse them into a very fine Powder, then looke what quantity of Powder there is, and take the like quantity of Pepper beaten to as fine a Powder, & mixe both very well together, then keepe this Powder in a close Bladder.

Now

Now when you haue occasion to  
vse it, first wash the sore place with  
the Urine and Allome, made verie  
warne, and the sores thoroughly  
scowred; after dry them with a fine  
Lawne, or Linnen ragge, and lastly  
strow or pounce of the Powder, so  
as it may couer all the sore: and  
thus doe euër after trauell,  
or once a day in the  
time of rest.

*For ye scratches*

Take a quart of white wine  
vineger, a ster of a pounds  
of Rube plume beaten into  
fine powder; a handfull of  
red sage leaues, boyle itt all  
together untill itt comes vnto  
a pint then wash ye horseholes  
often in a day with ye water and  
ye leaues together and itt  
will cure without faile.

*For any sore Eye of Horse,  
or Beast.*

**T**Ake the shels of seven or eight  
Egges, and cleane away the  
inner slyme from them so cleane as  
may be, then lay those shels be-  
twene two cleane Tyles, and so lay  
them in hot glowing Embers, and  
cover the all over, & on enery side  
and so let them lye a good space, till  
the shels be all dryed, then take  
them vp, and beat the shels to a ve-  
rie fine searst Powder; then with a  
Goose quill blow this Powder into  
the Horses eye that is offended  
with Pinne, Webbe, Filme, or any  
thicknesse, or fulnesse, and it is a  
certain Cure: And thus doe Mor-  
ning, Noone, and Night. But if it  
be for any watery or inflamed Eye,  
for any Bluse, Stripe, or descending  
humor,



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humor, then take a spoonfull and an halfe of the fine searst Powder of white Sugar Candy, and being mixt together with as much May-Butter (if you can get it, or for want thereof, the best sweet Butter) work both these Powders into a gentle Salve, and therewith annoint the Horses Eye Morning, Noone, and Night, for it cleanseth, purgeth, comforteth, and cooleth.

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*For a backe-sinew Straine, or any  
other Straine.*

**T**Ake an ounce of Turpentine,  
and two or three Spoonfulls of  
Aquavitæ, and beate them together  
in a Bladder, or other Vessell, till  
they come to a perfect Salve; then  
annoint the Straine very wel there-  
with, and heat it in, either with an  
hot Bricke, or else a Barre of Iron:  
and thus doing three or foure  
times, it will take away  
the Strayne.

*For*

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*For any old Strayne, or lamenesse  
in Ioynts, Synewes, &c.*

**T**Ake Boares Grease, Bolearmo-  
niacke, blacke Soap, and Nerue  
Oyle, of each a like quantity; boyle  
them well together, and then apply  
it hot to the grieve, rubbing and  
chasing it in exceedingly, and also  
heating it in very well, either with  
an hot Brickbat, or hot Fire shouell,  
or an hot Barre of Iron; and thus  
doe once a day vntill the  
paine doe depart  
away.

*For*

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*For any grieve, payne, numbnesse, weaknesse, or swelling in Ioynts, that cometh of a cold cause.*

**T**AKE Aquasura, and heat it on the fire, and therewith bathe the grieved part or member verie well, and holding an hot Barre of Iron before it, make the Medicine to smoke in; then take a Linnen cloth and wet it well in the same Aquasura; lastly take Pepper beaten and searst to a fine dust, and therewith cover the wet Cloath all ouer verie thicke, and so fold it about the grieved part; then take a dry Rouller and roule it about the wet, and so let the Horse rest: And thus doe once a day at the last, till you finde amendment.

*For*

For any desperate and incurable  
straine in the Shoulder, or other hid-  
den parts, for any Fistula, pale-  
cuill or other impostu.

tion or Swel-  
ling.

**T**Ake a large earthen Vessell of a  
gallon, two, or three, & almost  
fill it with the Hearbe Arsefmar,  
and Brookelime, equall in quantity  
and equally mixt; then put to them  
as much of the oldest and strongest  
Vrine that can be got, as will cover  
the Hearbes all ouer, and fill the  
Vessell full, then cover the pot close  
with a stone, board, or such like  
thing, and so let it stand, for this can  
neuer be too old.

Now when you haue occasion to  
vse it for any grieffe afore-said, you  
shall take an earthen Pipkin, and  
put

put thereinto both of the Vrine and the Hearbes so much as shall be conuenient for the greefe, and you shall boyle it well vpon the fire. Then if it be for a shoulder straine, you shall take an old Boot, and cut off the Foot, so that you may draw it ouer the Horses foot, and aboute his knee, almost to the elbow of his shoulder, keeping the neather part of the Boote as close and strayte about his Legge as may be, but the vpper part (which couereth all the shoulders) must be wide and spacious: Into this Boote thrust all your mixture as hot as the Horse can suffer it, and lay it fast and close about the shoulders, especially before and behinde, then drawing vp the vpper part of the Boot, so fasten it to the Mayne of the Horse, that it may by no meanes slip down, but keepe constant and firme. And thus you must doe once or twice a day till the greefe depart.

As



As for the effect thereof, you shall find it, for this is the violentest of all Midcines, so that if there be any foule matter that must come forth, this will in an instant bring it to an head, ripen, breake, and heale it: if there be no such thing, then in as short a time, it will drive away the offending humors, take away the swelling, and give present ease.

Yet would I haue you to vse this but in extremitie, because for the time, the torment is almost insufferable, and indeed, for nothing but an Horse to endure.

Now if it be for a Fistula, or any such like Impostumation, or Swelling, then you may spare the Boote, and only lay on the Medicine in the maner of a Pultus, and it will be altogether sufficient.

*For Foundering, Prettizing, or any  
Imperfection in the Feet, or  
Hoofes of an Horse.*

**F**irst pare thinne, open the heeles  
wide, and Shoo large, strong and  
hollow; then take a good quantitie  
of Cowes Dung, halfe so much  
Grease, or Kiching-fee, a like quan-  
titie of Tarte, and a like quantitie  
of Soot; boyle all these verie well  
together, and then boyling-hot as  
may be, see you stop your Horses  
Feet therewith dayly, and it will not  
only take away all anguish, but al-  
so strengthen the Hoofes, and make  
them to endure any labour. But  
when you Iourney or travell the  
Horse (as exercise auayleth much  
for this Cure) then put in the afore-  
said Stopping cold, the first night  
after his labour, & adde vnto it the  
white of an Egge or two, for that  
will

will take away the heat and beating  
of the former dayes labour, and will  
keepe the Frush strong and dry. But  
in time of rest, let it be boyling hot  
as aforesaid.

Now if the Hoofe be naturally  
brickle or by accident broken, or by  
the former infirmitie dried vp and  
craytned ; Then to enlarge it, to  
make it tough, and to make it to  
grow swiftly, take of Pigges grease  
or of Hogges grease, of Turpentine  
and of Mastick, of each a like quan-  
tity, and halfe so much Lard as of  
all the rest, melt all but the Turpen-  
tine on the fire, and being melted  
take it from the fire, and then put in  
the Turpentine, stirring it about, in-  
corporate all very well together,  
then put it into a Gally-pot, and  
when it is cold, be sure you couer it  
close.

With this Salve, twice or thrice  
a day annoynt the crownets of the

H Horses

Horses Hoofes, close by the Hayre  
 at the setting on of the Hoofe, and  
 it will make it shoot fast, and  
 grow rough and  
 large.

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For hurts upon the Crowne of the  
Hoofes, or Overreach, Stab,  
or prickes, &c.

First take of Sope and Salt, of  
each a like quantitie, and mixe  
them together like a Paste; Then  
having cut out the overreach, or  
hurt, and layd it playne, first wash it  
with Vrine and Salt, or Beere and  
Salt, and with a Cloath dry it; then  
bind on the mixt Sope and Salt, not  
renewing it in 24 houres, and thus  
doe (if the wound be great) for  
three or foure dayes together: then  
having drawne out all the venome  
as this Salve will quickly doe) then  
take a spoonfull or two of Train-  
Oyle, and as much Ceruse (which  
we call white Lead) and mixe it to-  
gether to a thicke Salve, then spred  
that vpon the Sore morning and

H 2

Evening

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Evening till it be whole, which will  
be effected suddenly; for nothing  
doth dry vp sooner, nor is more  
kindly and naturall for the bree-  
ding of a new Hoofe then this,  
as you shall find by  
experience.

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*How*

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*How to helpe Surbating, or forenesse  
in the Feet.*

**W**Hen you finde your Horse  
to be surbated, presently  
clap into each of his fore-feet two  
new layd Egges, and crush them  
therein, then vpon the top of them  
lay good store of Cow-dung, thus  
stop him, and in foure howres he  
will recover.

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*For any Bony excreffion arifing vpon  
any member of an Horfe; as  
Splint, Spauen, Curbe,  
Ringbone, &c.*

**T**AKE the Root of Elicampane  
well cleaſed, and lap it in a pa-  
per, and roſt it as you would roſt a  
Warden in hot embers, then as hot  
as the Horſe can ſuffer it (for you  
muſt not ſcald) after you haue rubd  
and chaſt the excreffion, clap this  
thereunto, and bind it on hard, and  
in once or twice dreſſing it wil con-  
ſume the excreffion.

Alſo if morning and euening you  
rub the excreffion with the Oyle of  
Origannum, it will conſume away  
the hardneſſe.

*Observations in giuing of Fire, or  
sing of Corosiuues, which heale all sorts  
of Farcies, Cankers, Fistulays,  
Leprosies, Adanagees,  
Scabs, &c.*

**T**Here are two wayes to giue  
Fire; the one Actuell, and the  
other Potentiall: the first is done  
by Instrument or hot iron, the other  
by medicine, either Corosiuue, Pu-  
trefactive, or Causticke.

The Actuell fire, stoppeth cor-  
ruption of members, and stancheth  
blood, provided the Sinews, Cords  
and Ligaments be not toucht. The  
best Instruments to cauterize or  
seare with, are of Gold or Silver;  
the second best are of Copper, and  
the worst, but most vsuall are of  
Iron.

The Potentiall fires are medecines

H 4

Co.

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**Corosive, Putrefactive, or Caustick.**  
Corosives are simple or compound; the simple Corosives are Roch-Alome, burnt or vnburat, Red Coral, Mercury sublimed, &c. The compound are Vnguentum Apostolorum, Vnguentum Aegyptiacum, and Vnguentum Coraceum, with others.

Medecines Putrefactive are your Arsenicke, Resalgar, Chrysocollo, and Aconitum.

Medecines which are Causticke are strong Lye, Lime, Vitriol, Aqua fortis, and the like.

Corosives ore weaker then Putrefactives, and Putrefactives are weaker then Causticks.

Corosives worke in the soft flesh, Putrefactives in the hard, and Causticks breake the sound Skin.

Thus you see the vse of these things, you may apply them at your pleasure, for these cure all sorts of

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**Farcies, Cankers, Fistulaes, Leprosies, Maungees, Scabbies, and such like poysonous Infections.**

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*How*

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*How to defend a Horse from  
Flyes.*

**T**His is a noysome offence in the Summer time, therefore when you find the trouble thereof, take Arsefmart and streep it in running water, & make it exceeding strong of the Hearbe, and therewith sprinkell and wash the Horse all ouer, and no Fly will touch him a second time.

The Iuy, or Rue, or Hearbe of Grace will doe the like.

*How*

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*How to make a white Starre, or white  
Spot in an Horses face, or in any  
other part.*

**T**AKE two or three Apples, the  
sowrest you can get, and rost  
them at a quicke fire, then being in  
the height of their heat, take one  
of them in a Cloath, or other de-  
fence, and having cut off the Skin,  
clap the hot Apple to the Horses  
Forehead, and hold it hard thereto  
till the heat be asswaged; then try if  
the Hayre will come off, which if it  
will not, then take another hot Ap-  
ple, and doe as before: then when  
the Hayre is come off as broad as  
you would haue it, take another hot  
Apple, and clap it to the scalded  
skin, holding it hard to, till all the  
skin blister, and come off as well as  
the

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the Hayre, then anoynt the fore  
place twice or thrice a day with  
Honey, and the next Hayre  
which commeth will  
be white.

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How

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*How to keepe your woollen Horse-  
Cloathes, Brest-Cloathes,  
Rubbers, and the like  
from Moashes,*

**W**Hen you turne your horse  
or Horses to Grasse, take  
al your Woollen Cloathes of what  
kind soeuer, and first wash them  
cleane, and dry them; then hang  
them in the Sunne, dust them, and  
brush them; then lay them on some  
Fleakes or other open things, a pre-  
tie distance from the ground, and  
spread all open; then take the hoofs  
of Horse or Cattle, and chopping  
them in peeces, burne them vnder  
the Woollen things, so as the smoke  
may come to them in euerie part,  
then being thorowly smoked, fold  
them vp handsomly, and betweene  
euerie fold strow the powder of  
Wal.

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Walnut-tree Leaues well dried,  
and so lay them vp in a Chest, and  
you shall neuer care for the offence  
of Moathes, which is verie vnhol-  
some for the Horse, and breeds in  
him a dislike.

Others vse to rub their Cloathes  
on the wrong sides all ouer with the  
tops and tender parts of Worme-  
wood, and it hath the like effect.

Thus you may also preserue any  
Arras, Tapistree, or other hangings,  
and any Linnen or Woollen Gar-  
ments whatsoever.

*FINIS.*

